United Nations E/CN.5/2019/NGO/3

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
24 October 2018

Original: English

Commission for Social Development
Fifty-seventh session
11–21 February 2019
Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly: priority theme: Addressing inequalities and challenges to social inclusion through fiscal, wage and social protection policies

Statement submitted by Udyama, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council*

The Secretary-General has received the following statement, which is being circulated in accordance with paragraphs 36 and 37 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

* The present statement is issued without formal editing.

18-17769 (E) 071118

Please recycle

Statement

Pathways to Demonstrating Environmental Resilience:

Environmental resilience has become more necessary as it development matters. This is one of the mandates of multiple stakeholders to work hard seriously towards contributing to achieving SDGs. Climate variability & change contributes significantly to poverty and food, degradation and ecological insecurity. It is accelerating mass migration, depleting resource base and facilitates regional conflicts and affecting cohesiveness. Thus, proactive approaches are to managing climate variability within vulnerable rural communities and among institutions operating at community, sub-national, and national levels is a crucial step towards achieving the SDGs.

Global climate change already threatens the livelihoods of peoples in distant corners of the world. It is contributing to rising prices for grains and staples that are undermining food security for millions, particularly in countries with unstable weather patterns. It poses a profound threat to development in states that currently lack the resources to fulfil basic human rights. The scope of these problems — and of the action required to treat — reach beyond previous human challenges. Climate change shows up countless weaknesses in our current institutional architecture, including its human rights mechanisms especially survival, safety security, environmental sustainability across the globe more specific to Asia region.

Uneven Weather events & variances in climate disproportionately affect those living in extreme poverty. Further undermining their ability to live their lives in dignity, rising sea level, increasing ocean and surface temperature and extreme weather events like storms, droughts and cyclones are felt most acutely in poorest countries of the world and among the poorest and most marginalized. People living in poverty are less able to prepare for, or adapt to, climate change effects on the sociability and availability of food, drinking water, sanitation adequate housing and health care. A growing number of people will face disproportionate and loss of their homes and livelihoods which may also result in increased social unrest.

There are two important challenges to resilient society:

1. Ecological Poverty
2. Water Poverty

That have led to make people very much always hungry and thirsty, resource poor, diseased and these have threatened more, and vulnerabilities are getting compounded. Despite rich resources and minerals, further East Coast is considered as one of the backward states in human development index. (RBI). http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/rajan-panel-ranks-odisha-most-backward-state/article5170719.ece

On the other hand, in east coast land desertification, land degradation and drought are a maior threaten the local environment, food security and livelihoods of millions of people, especially in dry lands. Promisingly, after many decades of on-the-ground work on Sustainable Land Management approaches and practices, many options are available for reversing these negative trends. There are few program opportunities, solutions to policy options for sustainable land management the sustainable management of soil resources, and drought management aimed at achieving land degradation neutrality (LDN), and demonstrating the links between land & water, food security, poverty reduction and the provision of ecosystem services that is being mandate of Government of India & other international development

institutions to foster both mitigating disasters and climate adaption & environment hazards.

The productivity and sustainability of a land-use system is determined by the interaction between land resources, climate and human activities. Especially in the face of climate change and variability, selecting the right land uses for given biophysical and socio-economic conditions, and implementing sustainable land management, are essential for minimizing land degradation, rehabilitating degraded land, ensuring the sustainable use of land resources (i.e. soils, water and biodiversity) and maximizing resilience.

Sustainable Land Management is based on four principles:

- It regulates regional water regime supported to targeted policy and institutional support, including the catchment & command area development of incentive mechanisms for land & water management adoption and income generation at the local level;
- Best land-user-driven and participatory approaches to prevent degradation; accelerates to local biodiversity conservation
- innovation in Application with integrated use of natural resources on farms and at the ecosystem services and scale; and
- Multilevel, multi-stakeholder involvement and partnerships at all levels — land users, technical experts and policy-makers, convergence, collaboration& cooperation.

Moreover Linking-learning-livelihoods, skill development and raising farmers income that would be envisaged:

- Preventing degradation, drudgery of women and minimize adverse impacts of drought, deforestation and distress migration
- This would help facilitate to FPOs/farmers collectives for accelerating sustainable consumption & production and belter eco-prenures along protection and conservation of local biodiversity & commons, help to undertake massive forestry beyond forest
- It includes a range of sustainable Land Management with ecological enhancement-related programmes and approaches,
- These initiatives would support to 21 indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), cutting across SDGs 2, 5, 6, 12, 14 and 15, and 17, it is a contributing agency to four other SDG indicators having a strong comparative advantage posed by the SDGs.
- Activities are under way for multi-level collaboration in the development of indicators for land; land degradation; soils; drought; sustainable forests and mountains; sustainable land management; water efficiency and scarcity; women's access to land ownership; food losses and waste; and others

The world needs to produce an estimated 60 percent more food by 2050 to ensure global food security, and it must do so while conserving and enhancing the natural resource base. Water is a major input in the provision of food — from production in the field through all the steps in the value chain. Water is also required to meet personal and household needs, for energy and industrial production, and to maintain important water-dependent ecosystems and ecosystem services. With demand and competition for water on the rise, however, the planet's water resources are under increasing stress due to climate change, poor management and pollution.

Farmers and women collectives must be at the centre of any process of change in agriculture system. Through appropriate policies that provide incentives and ensure effective governance, farmers can be empowered to conserve biodiversity, protect ecosystems and minimize environmental impacts. This doubling farmers income can be able to meet the needs of present community and would look further the demands of future generations in go despite fiscal melt-down, climate change and variability. Food and water security is the top most priority around the globe and south Asia that needs a broad-based partnership as SDGs envisages to demonstrate at local.

Doubling farmer's income along with sustained livelihood embodies four fundamental attributes;

- possession of human capabilities (such as education, skills, health, sanitation & psychological orientation);
- access to tangible and intangible assets like land, water and forest;
- the existence of economic activities like marketing of products;
- environmental sustainability.

Again, it is felt that resources can't not be preserved, protected or kept for further use unless appropriate and viable alternative livelihood options are created at micro level in contiguous nature with wise use & investment. Therefore, the emphasis should be on understanding the needs of vulnerable and marginalised population and promote judicious use of resources to meet the needs in order to improve their livelihood condition. Food, water and livelihood security status derived from various sources of the household and the individual should be on the basis of pro-poor initiatives and avenues. There ought to be a social perspective focusing on the enhancement of people's capabilities to institutionalize and secure their own livelihood keeping reserve for future generations with added income.

There is great opportunity in this concept of sustainable land management, ecological prosperity & to double the farmer's income in order to utilizing ecologically sensitive indigenous and alternative methods for land & water utilization, rejuvenation followed by adoption green energy, biomass conservation can help to achieve important prerequisites for environmental sustainability & livelihoods empowerment on enterprising mode. This is possible with sustained catalyzation with:

- Good Convergence and Broad-Based Partnership with community and multiple stakeholders towards Demonstrating Community-based Rural Livelihoods enhancing income linking Water-Energy-Ecology-Empowerment project and
- To Reduce drudgery, health hazards and promotion sustainable livelihoods
- To Empower community youths and women towards self-resilient towards gearing greening and green energy and promote Eco-prenures for good income and self-dignity